

23 years of service to numismatics



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INSIDE N.I.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

No applications for membership were received since the last report. Any members needing material for recruiting are urged to write to the Membership Chairman requesting same.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

I. Acknowledgement is made below to those who have donated material to the NI Library:

Dr. Norman D. Nicol

KA50.LPoS:X880:CM
LANE-POOLE, STANLEY

*Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum. Vol. V.
The coins of the Moors of Africa and Spain and the kings and
imams of the Yemen. Classes XIVb XXVII.*

Xerox copy of 1880 pub., 175pp, w/plates.

II. In addition to the above we would like to once again thank Mr. Thomas A. Schillinger for his donation of numismatic material to the NI Library.

III. We would like to again remind the members that the NI Library has been indexed. Please see the January *BULLETIN* under the Librarian's Report for details.

Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr.
NI Book Librarian

IN MEMORIAN - LEON GROSSMAN (1920-1988), NI #1707

The world of numismatics lost a serious scholar, researcher, lecturer and author with the passing of Leon Grossman in San Antonio, Texas, on 22 January 1988. "Lee", as he was known to his many friends in numismatics and among veterans, was born in New York state in 1920. He was an Army veteran and served in World War II as a military policeman with Patton's Third Army throughout Belgium and Germany. After the war he settled in San Antonio and joined the Legal Division of the Veterans Administration as a Veterans Contact Officer, ensuring that each veteran he touched received the care and benefits due him. He retired in 1983 after more than 35 years service to disabled veterans. He was very active in the American Legion and was editor of their publication for 12 years. Many who knew Lee were aware of his tremendous sense of humor, but few knew that he also did a little acting, a fair amount of singing, and even wrote a few songs. Obviously his affinity for the arts enhanced his enjoyment of classic coins and helped him to enjoy and appreciate their artistic portrayal in hard metal.

In his earlier years he was an avid stamp collector; but, as the years passed, he sold or traded most of his stamps to acquire coins to study and research. His knowledge of numismatics is legend. He was always more interested in the story that the coin told than in the coin itself. He never really cared about the coin's value, unless it kept him from acquiring a specimen to study. Its only value to him was its character and the part that it played in commerce, politics or history.

He owned few coins that he had not written about and he had little interest in obtaining a coin as just a collectible. Although he collected coins of the world, his field of specialization was ancient Roman and Byzantine coins and, at the time of his passing, he had authored more than 164 articles on them. Many of these articles have appeared in the *NI BULLETIN*, *JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATISTS*" and *TNA NEWS*. His first book was titled *NUMISMATIC LISTING OF MODERN AND MEDIEVAL COUNTRIES*, which was published by Almanzar's in 1972. He wrote, talked and exhibited, always sharing his research findings and knowledge with others. In 1983 he was awarded the coveted Kalvert K. Tidwell Award for the best article in the *TNA NEWS* during 1982.

Lee Grossman was a valuable member of Numismatics International, serving as a Governor; the Numismatic Literary Guild; Biblical Numismatic Society; and the Texas Numismatic Association. He was also a very active member of the Alamo and Gateway Coin Clubs of San Antonio. He was a past president of Alamo and served as recruiter, organizer, speaker and auctioneer whenever he was asked. To say that he was just a member is a serious understatement. He was an active, dynamic, participating member. He worked hard for the hobby, which he considered a way of life rather than just a hobby. He performed any task that needed doing for an organization, whether he was a member or not. No task was too small, undignified or inglorious for him to handle. By the same token, he was never intimidated or awed by the scope of any task that he was asked to perform. He had also been an educator for many years, conducting classes for beginning coin collectors and also teaching formal classes in the public school system for adult education.

Lee is survived by his wife, Dorothy, and daughter, Lori, both of San Antonio; a son, David, and his family of Dallas; a sister in Kingston, New York; and a brother in Rochester, New York.

Lee Grossman will be sorely missed by those of us that he touched over the years with his outpouring of love, compassion and wisdom. I will miss him most because he meant so much to me for so long.

Raymond E. Whyborn, N.L.G., NI #1764

FROM THE MAILBOX

Further comments on Robert Reis' commentaries on 1988 SCWC

I have read with interest the comments made by Señor Robert Reis of Portland Oregon, about the many mistakes and omissions he found in the 1988 edition of Krause-Mishler *STANDARD CATALOG OF WORLD COINS*. I do not doubt that señor Reis is correct in the various points that he sets forth. I am sure that the publishers will take due notice and will do their very best to correct all that is necessary.

On the other hand, we must admit that Krause-Mishler have done an excellent job. It is a tremendous work putting together and accurately

all the information in one volume. Just a few years ago we had nothing like it and now that we have this wonderful book I couldn't live without it. In my long years as a reader and book-lover I have learned that no book is perfect and that all books have mistakes whether typographical errors, omissions or what have you. As the Moslems say:

"Only Allah is perfect"

Miguel L. Muñoz, NLG
Mexico, D.F., Mexico

An additional note on a Liechtenstein coin

To add a bit to the early numismatic history of Liechtenstein outlined by Mr. Lee Grossman (*NIB*, Jan. 1988, p.14): While on a recent visit to Vaduz I acquired a silver 3 Kreuzer coin issued in 1614 by Prince Carl (1585-1627). The obverse, showing this head facing right, is inscribed: CAROL·D:G. D. OPPAVIAE. The reverse shows a crown over two shields and bears the date, 1614, and the further title: PRIN · DE · LICHTENST·.

The obverse legend names him "by the Grace of God, Duke of Oppavia". Mr. Grossman notes that in the year of this coin (1614), Carl was created "Duke of Troppeau". Troppau is the former German name for Opava (now in Czechoslovakia), the former capital of Austrian Silesia. The reverse legends shows that Carl used the title of "Prince" in 1614, a rank of nobility acquired by the Liechtenstein family in 1608, as Mr. Grossman points out, not in 1618.

David G. Briggs
Meredith, New Hampshire

(Ed.: Mr. Grossman's sudden death on January 22, 1988 was subsequent to Mr. Briggs' letter on his article. It was felt that this information still should be published, because knowing Lee Grossman, he would have wanted it done.)

Turkish member desires to trade reference catalogs

I wish to have a good library of the coin and paper money catalogs of the world. Text language is not important as any language is O.K. I, naturally, would like catalogues that are illustrated.

My purpose is: if any members can send me coin and paper money catalogs of your country, I'll send in trade our catalogs which are the *TURKISH REPUBLIC COINS* in text of Turkish, English, French and Spanish and *THE TURKISH REPUBLIC PAPER MONEY* in text of Turkish and Spanish.

Thank you indeed and I hope that you will be able to help me.

Dundar Numismatik
Ayyildiz Pasaji No. 12
80280 Gayrettepe/Istanbul
TURKEY

APOLLO AND THE PERSIAN SPHINX

R. J. Hebert, Rockville, Maryland

Students of ancient Greek coins may be interested in seeing here four low-denomination examples of a new type of satrapal coinage of the Achaemenid Empire.

The obverse depicts a facing sad-faced bust with bushy eyebrows wearing a wreath, possibly Apollo. While very similar in execution, the depictions do not seem to be from similar dies.



Figure 1: The obverses of the four pieces

It is the incused reverse which is fascinating. We see facing to the left a fantastic hybrid - a winged lion's body with the crowned bearded head of the ruler. This monstrous man-animal has the right pay extended. On the body of the bottom left piece can be seen traces of a



Figure 2: The reverses of the four pieces

rosette . The worn condition of the pieces does not permit me to say with certainty that the same symbol occurs on them also. Such an emblem  can be seen on the leg of the lions in the gold plaque from Hamadan or Ziwiye, probably still in the Tehran Museum, and illustrated as plate 20 in Richard N. Frye's *The Heritage of Persia*, Cleveland, Ohio: The World Publishing Company, 1963.

Frye writes that this plaque, and the other gold objects belonging to the Mannai, who lived in present Iranian Kurdistan, show "Scythian", Assyrian, and local styles, and date from between the ninth and the middle of the seventh centuries B.C.

This winged animal with a king's head, which is essentially an exposition of the divine or divine power, has a long history in Persian art. It represents the sleepless one who sees all, in other words, the sun. The rosette on the flank of one of the monstrosities depicted on the coin is thus a guarantee of the divine character of the beast, as well as an indication of its solar qualities, namely good luck and power.

We can see similar human-headed winged animals in the Luristan *situlae* (p.28, William Culican, *The Medes and Persians*. New York-Washington: Frederic A. Graeger).



Figure 3: Animal figures from Luristan *situlae* (from Culian). Note the emblem on the haunch of figure b.

Other examples of the winged human headed animal include the glazed faience box found at Susa, and dating circa 700 B.C. (p.47, *op.cit.*) (Figure 4), and a gold vessel from Marlik Tepe, dating from the 9th-8th centuries B.C. (p.33, *op.cit.*) (Figure 5). There is also part of a trapezoidal gold plaque from Ziwiye, probably a breast-plate, which contains representations of winged human-headed animals, and is in the Metropolitan Museum, New York City.

Let us not forget that Apollo is also a solar personification, so that we have here both the Greek and the Persian versions of a solar deity.

Keeping in mind Elvira Clain-Stefanelli's *caveat*,¹ we can tentatively describe these four pieces as 1/64 of a Persian shekel (top left: 0.154 grams; top right: 0.179 grams; bottom left: 0.162 grams; and bottom right: 0.185 grams, with an average weight of 0.17 grams), which fits in very well with the Persic standard based on a shekel



Figure 4: Glazed faience box found at Susa. c.700 B.C. (from Culican)



Figure 5: Gold vessel from Marlik Tepe. 9th-8th centuries B.C. (from Culican)

weighing 11.2 grams (The Imperial Persian sigloi were half shekels).

The pieces came from what may have been a fairly large hoard of mainly minor denominations, probably from the region of Cilicia, of which I was fortunate to acquire about 125 pieces, many of them quite new types.

I hope to illustrate others here from time to time.

1. "In trying to group and date the small silver fractions, metrology seems indeed the most promising road. But even metrology, the science of standards and weights, must be used with caution. Weights are important but weights alone cannot provide a clear picture, especially when considering coins of minute dimensions and weights. Even today with precision scales, we do register sometimes differences in the weight of some midget coins which could easily change their denomination from one denomination to another. Therefore, we must be circumspect in ascribing a specific denomination to a coin based only on its weight." Mrs. Elvira Clain-Stefanelli, mss. "On some Fractional Silver Coinage of Sicily and Magna Graecia during the Fifth Century B.C."

(Photographs are courtesy of Charles Rand, NNC Staff Photographer, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.)

ARATRUM

The plough, as used by the ancient Romans, was called an Aratrum. This well known implement of agriculture appears on numerous Roman coins and indicates the fertility and cultivation of the soil.

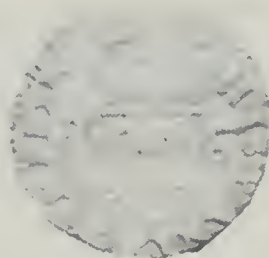
(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

PHILIP IV - HIS REIGN SAW THE DECLINE OF SPAIN'S POWER

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Lee Grossman, NLG, San Antonio, Texas, USA, TNA, NI #1707

Born in Valladolid on April 8, 1605, Philip IV succeeded his father, Philip III, as King of Spain, the Two Sicilies and Portugal (as Philip III) in 1621.



Philip IV, copper 16 Maravedis dated 1662

Being only 16 years old and unfamiliar with governmental duties, Philip IV was pressured into naming the Count of Olivares as Prime Minister. Philip preferred to hunt and patronize the arts, and left the running of the government to the count's hands, until 1643.

When the truce between the United Provinces (Netherlands) and Spain ended in 1621, the war was renewed, ending in complete independence for the United Provinces in 1648 (the Peace of Westphalia). Subsequently England took Jamaica (1655), and France gained Flanders and Roussillon by the Peace of the Pyrennes in 1659.

The reign of Philip IV was also plagued by revolts in Catalonia, Sicily, and Naples. In Portugal, after a brief revolution, the Duke of Bragança was crowned King as John IV - in 1640. Spain refused to recognize Portugal's independence until 1668.

Philip's first wife was Elizabeth (Isabella) of Bourbon (the daughter of Henri IV of France), who died in 1644. Their son, Baltazar Carlos, died as a youth, in 1646. Their daughter, Maria Teresa, married Louis XIV of France in 1660.

Much of Spain's greatest literature appeared during his reign. Many fine portraits were painted by Diego Rodriguez de Silva y Velazquez.

Philip IV died in Madrid on September 17, 1665, at the age of 60 years. He was succeeded by Charles (Carlos) II, his son by Mariana of Austria, whom he married in 1649.

Gold coins of his included the 1, 2, 4, 8 and 100 Escudos, and 50 Reales; Silver - 8 Reales struck by mints at Burgos, Cuenca, Granada, Madrid, Pamplona, Segovia, Seville, Toledo, Valladolid and Zaragoza. Other than many countermarked copper coins, the Madrid, Toledo and Segovia mints issued II, IIII, VIII, 8 and 16 Maravedis in copper.

My coin is a copper 16 Maravedis dated 1662, in Extremely Fine condition. To me, it appears to have been cleaned. It is listed as Eklund 30, and is 23 mm. in diameter.

Its obverse shows the uncrowned head of Philip, facing right. Circling the head the legend reads: *PHILIPPVS IIII D G* ("Philip III, by the Grace of God").

The reverse has the crowned royal shield of arms, with the mintmark and value at its sides. Around the shield is the lettering: *HISPANIARVM REX 1662* ("King of Spain, 1662").

From all appearances, Spain's greatest power, which was attained during the reign of Philip II (1556-1598), began to deteriorate during Philip III's reign, and continue to worsen during the reign of Philip IV. Strange that the arts and letters, which reached their high point during Philip III's reign, remained so during the rule of Philip IV.

REFERENCES:

COPPER COINS OF SPAIN -- Ole P. Eklund (Reprint Handbook from *The NUMISMATIST*, 1962)

COINS OF THE WORLD - STANDARD CATALOGUE No. 2, J.W. Scott 1913 Edition
STANDARD PRICE GUIDE TO WORLD CROWNS & TALERS, 1484-1968 - Dr. John S. Davenport/Drascovic/Rubenfeld/Bruce. (1st Edition, Krause Publications, 1982)

GOLD COINS OF THE WORLD -- Robert & Jack Friedberg (Coin & Currency Institute, Inc., 2nd Edition, 1965)

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Vol. II - "Heads & Tails" #146

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HADRIAN'S DISCIPLINE OF HIS TROOPS



Although the Emperor Hadrian waged no wars in person and loved peace rather than war, he exercised his troops as though hostilities were immediately impending. He trained with the soldiers as regularly as if on actual service, with lessons of patience and austerity, and accustomed himself to the food of the camp in the open air. He banished from his camp all luxuries of his office and frequently wore the commonest attire and a sword-belt unadorned with any gold or silver.

This discipline of the Emperor is shown on a large bronze coin of Hadrian. The reverse has Hadrian marching right, bare-headed, with his military cloak drawn around him and carrying a "volumen" in his left hand. He is followed by the pretorian prefect and by three soldiers bearing a legionary eagle and two military ensigns. In the exergue is "DISCIPLINA AVG".

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

AN INTRODUCTION TO BYZANTINE COINAGE

I. C. G. Campbell, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #LM-12

No. 34a - CONSTANTINE VII (913-959)
Porphrygenites. (Born in the Purple)
ROMANUS I (920-944)

The reign of Constantine VII is a numismatic nightmare as there were so many associate rulers at different periods beginning with the Regents since Constantine was still a minor when his uncle died.

Romanus I Lecapenus was made co-emperor in 920 and actually ruled the Empire until his own sons deposed him in 944.

Associate Rulers:

- i) Zoe, 914-19, Constantine's mother who took over from the real Regent, the Patriarch Mysticus after Symeon's disastrous attack. She herself was then displaced by Constantine's father-in-law Romanus, whom Constantine made co-emperor in 920, a year later.
- ii) Christopher, Romanus' eldest son who was made Augustus almost at once, even having precedence over Constantine for a while, but died in 931.
- iii) Stephen and iv) Constantine. These two sons of Romanus became Augusti in 924 but they deposed their father in 944. However, very wisely before they could consolidate their position Constantine deposed them both and sent them to join their father on the small island of Prote in the Marmara.
- v) Romanus II, Constantine's own son by Helena, daughter of Romanus, was made Augustus as a child in 945 and survived his father to become emperor in 959.

Wroth divides the reign into three epochs and allocates the coins into eight periods which is somewhat complex. Goodacre divides the coins into four periods in an attempt to separate the coins of Constantine and those of Romanus I Lecapenus. Seaby simply divides the coins of Constantine's under the metals of the coins issued, regardless of who was dominant, i.e. gold, silver and the bronze, all of Constantinople; then the coins (Ae only) of the Cherson mint, thus dealing with the two main rulers as being one. The fullest and most detailed coverage, of course, is the Dumbarton Oaks catalogue.

Constantine followed in his father's steps in that he was a prolific writer, a musician and an artist. Although he wrote of biography of Basil I, he is best remembered for his "Book of Ceremonies". This not only describes the elaborate court rituals on the innumerable holy days, but the innumerable court functionaries. This last is done in relation to the layout of the Great Palace (see Labarte) in relation to the ceremonies. When St. Andrews University had the permit to dig the area of the ancient palace (behind the Sultan Ahmet Mosque) in 1935, our first study was the Book of Ceremonies, searching for the Chrysotriclinos, or Great Throne Room. The Roman period mosaic floor, part

of which we uncovered, is still to be seen there. My own English translation, from the French, is in the St. Andrews Archives.

In spite of the dynastic ambitions of Romanus I, Constantine was very lucky to have a highly competent commander and administrator to rule while he himself spent his time with his intellectual activities. Romanus managed to cope with Symeon (who also had dynastic ambitions in relation to the Byzantine throne!) after a fashion but the Bulgarian danger was ended by the latter's death in 927. The collapse of Bulgarian power followed. It was then Romanus' dynastic designs came to the front only to end with the downfall of his family. When the deposed sons arrived on Prote, Romanus is said to have offered them, with great sarcasm, a share in his domains!

Constantine's death is said to have been brought about by his daughter-in-law, Theophano, which seems not improbable in view of the lady's reputation and the customs of the period.

The Coinage

This is too complex to be dealt with in any detail in brief introductory articles such as these. Instead I plan to make a few comments about the gold and silver, with some illustrations. The next article will deal with the bronze.

GOLD: The only denomination is the solidus. Earlier catalogues have had problems with the attribution of some of these but these have been eased with the addition of specimens and fresh information. Seaby lists 12 varieties. These vary from the two listed as extremely rare, to those priced from £1300 to one coin at £165. But these were priced prior to 1974!



*Solidus. Reverse has bust of Constantine and Zoe.
Reverse legend:
COHCTAHOC ZWH E h XW b' R.*



*Solidus. Obverse Romanus I & Christos. Reverse Constantine and Christopher.
Obverse legend:
+KEBOHΘEI ROMANW DESPOT H
Reverse legend:
COHCTAHOC ETXPICTOFB/R/*

The D.O. catalogue lists 15 types with the last class having the most variety, i.e. errors and small variations.

The coins are well minted, for the most part, neat and with much detail of value to the scholar, thus of costumes, thrones and gospels. To the collector, who can afford them, the main interest lies in the various individuals shown on different coins. Legends are the different



*Solidus. Obverse Christos.
Reverse Romanus I & Christo-
pher. Reverse legend:
ROMAN'ETXPISTOFÓ' A444b/*



*Solidus. Obverse Christos.
Reverse Constantine VII &
Romanus II (son).
Obverse legend:
+IN SXPSREXRE9NANTI4m
Reverse legend:
COHSTANT' CEROMAN A444b/R/*

names of rulers (associates), plus the various titles already encountered. The uppermost problem was, for many years, the variety of abbreviations that were inevitable with several names and titles crowded into a small area and at the coin's rim, sometimes poorly engraved or shaped.

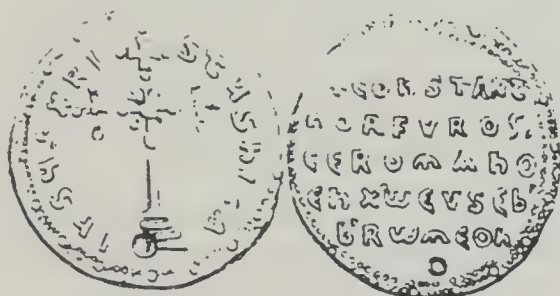
SILVER: This is the usual miliaresion of which both Seaby and D. O. list six. Except for one extremely rare one which exists only as a bronze pattern in the British Museum, the coins are relatively plentiful, ranging in price from £200 to £35 (1974).



*Miliaresion. Reverse legend:
+ROMANO/
XPISTOFOR/
CECOHSTAN/
ENXWVSE
B/BASIL/R/*



*Miliaresion. Obverse has
Romanus I at center of Cross.
Reverse legend:
--:--
+ROMANO/
COHSTANT/
STEFANOS
CECOHSTA/
ENXWB/R/
--:--*



*Miliaresion. Reverse legend:
+CONST/τ/
ΠORFVRO4/
CEROMANO
ENXWVSEB/
B/RWMEON*

The obverse is the usual Cross Potens and its legend: INS4SXRI ST4SHICA.

There are two novelties of interest. The first is a much smaller Cross Potens, with a medallion containing a bust of Romanus I at the center of the Cross, an interesting commentary on the ambitions of Romanus I (see illustration).

The second is a cross crosslet on small steps, the most common (see illustration last page).

Had the pattern ever been used it would have been the most remarkable since its obverse dropped the Cross Potens for a facing bust of Romanus I. The reverse, on the other hand, has the normal Cross Potens and legend. No doubt the downfall in 944 prevented its being minted.

Notes:

- i) In early catalogues, e.g. Sabatier, Constantine is named as X instead of VII.
- ii) Because of the poor formation of the letterings, the crowding into a small space near the rim of the coins, and the uncertainty of some of the abbreviations, or the break(s) in the actual words, readings, particularly in earlier catalogues, may vary quite a bit in the different legends.

"ADLOCVTIO"



"ADLOCVTIO" is sometimes found on ancient Roman coins. The word translates to allocution (an authoritative or hortatory address). This custom of haranguing the soldiers is shown on a variety of coins, so it is evident that it was a frequent practice of the emperors. Such a ceremony was performed either at the moment when an individual obtained the imperial purple, or when the reigning emperor adopted a successor. The emperor also delivered such an oration when some expeditionary force was going out on a campaign, or if it was returning after a victory. Such a speech might also be given to remind the soldiers of their duty or to reward them for their good conduct or success.

These coins usually exhibit the emperor standing on a raised platform, called by the Romans a "suggestum". He is always shown with his right hand elevated, as if appealing to the sentiments of the troops, or beckoning for silence. At times one or two Praetorian Prefects appear standing behind the emperor, with a group of legionaries standing below the suggestum. On coins of Caligula, the emperor is clothed in senatorial vestments and stands on a tribunal before a curule chair.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

CONTENTS OF THE NI REFERENCE COLLECTION

(Members desiring to borrow coins from the collection for research purposes, lecture use, non-competitive displays, or any other reasons, may do so by paying postage and insurance both directions.)

(Donations are actively sought to fill any gaps in the collection.)

Key to Listing: FINE or better for all Yeoman types. VERY GOOD or better for all Craig types. Underlined = Uncirculated. C = Complete. C = Complete with at least one uncirculated type. CX (----) = Complete except those listed. X = Except. Mints are not listed unless multiple for the particular year.

MONACO: Y8 - C; Y9 - C; Y9a - C; Y12 - C; Y13 - 1950, 1951; Y14 - 1950; Y15 - C; Y16 - C; YA18 - 1965, 1968; Y18 - 1960, 1968; Y20 - 1962; Y21 - 1962; Y22 - C.

MONGOLIA: Y8 - C; Y13 - C; Y16 - C; Y17 - C; Y19 - C; Y20 - C; Y22 - C; Y23 - C; Y24 - C.

MONTSERRAT: Y6 - C.

MOROCCO: C30 - C; C160 - 1278; C166 - 1288Fz; Y4 - 1299; Y5 - 1311; Y9 - 1313; Y10 - 1317; Y15 - 1323; Y17 - 1320Bh, 1320Be, 1321Be, 1321Bh; Y27 - C; Y28 - 1330, 1340Py; Y34 - 1921Pa, 1921Py; Y35 - C; Y36 - C; Y41 - C; Y42 - C; Y43 - C; Y44 - C; Y46 - C; Y47 - C; Y48 - C; Y49 - C; Y50 - C; Y51 - C; Y52 - C; Y54 - C; Y55 - C; Y56 - C; Y59 - 1394.

MOZAMBIQUE: Y2 - C; Y4 - C; Y5 - C; Y6 - C; Y11 - C; Y12 - C; Y13 - C; Y14 - C; Y16 - 1950; Y18 - 1957; Y19 - 1953, 1957, 1963; Y20 - 1965; Y22 - 1952; Y24 - C; Y25 - C.

NEPAL: Y13.1 - 1817; Y15a - 1804, 1815, 1821, 1822; Y15b - 1828, 1831; Y16a - 1833; YB26 - C; YA41.1 - 1996; Y42 - 1992, 1995; Y45 - 2000; Y46a - 2006; Y47 - 1997; Y56 - 2011; Y57 - 2010; Y58 - 2012; Y59 - 2011; Y61 - C; Y62 - 2013; Y63 - 2011; Y64 - 2010; Y54 - 2014; Y66 - C; Y67 - C; Y68 - C; Y69 - C; Y70 - C; Y71 - C; Y72 - C; Y78 - CX (2019, 2020); Y78a - C; Y79 - 2014, 2016, 2018; Y79a - 2021; Y80 - 2015; Y80b - 2021; Y81b - 2021; Y82b - 2021; Y83 - 2013, 2014; Y83b - 2021; Y84c - 2021; Y90 - 2028; Y91 - 2026; Y92 - 2023, 2025; Y93 - 2023; Y98 - C; Y100 - 2030; Y101 - 2029, 2030; Y104 - 2030; Y105 - 2030; Y106 - 2030; Y107 - C; Y108 - 2031; Y110 - 2031; Y111 - 2031; Y112 - 2031; Y113 - 2031; Y114 - 2031; Y123 - C; Y125 - C; Y125 - 2035.

NETHERLANDS - Gelderland: CA2c - 1788; CA2d - 1788.

NETHERLANDS - Holland: CC8 - 1777, 1792.

NETHERLANDS - Overijssel: YE2 - 1766.

NETHERLANDS - Utrecht: CF2 - 1788, 1790.

NETHERLANDS - Zeeland: CH2 - 1754, 1760; CH31 - 1797.

NETHERLANDS - Kingdom: C72 - 1823B, 1828, 1828B, 1837; Y1 - 1875; Y2 - 1876; Y3 - CX (1883, 1894, 1898); Y3b - C; Y4 - 1878, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1899, 1900; Y4a - C; Y4b - C; Y4c - 1902; Y5 - 1898; Y5b - 1904; Y7 - 1877, 1882, 1889; Y9 - 1861; Y11 - 1872; Y21 - 1897; Y22 - CX (1896); Y34 - 1913, 1914, 1915, 1932; Y35 - CX (1915, 1921); Y36 - CX (1914, 1917, 1918, 1924, 1931); Y37 - 1915, 1916, 1929, 1941.

BOOK NEWS

(Readers are invited to submit reviews of the books noted in this section.)

Pamiatniki Otechsetva

If a copy of *Pamiatniki Otechestva* (± Memorials of the Nation's Past) should come your way, take advantage of the opportunity. The Society for the Protection of Cultural and Historical Memorials supports valuable work in the USSR. It puts out the periodical *Pamiatniki*. In ±165 pages, an average copy contains about 20 articles and much fine photography. Numismatic subjects often appear.

For example, No. 1 for 1986 offers an article by V. A. Durov of the State Historical Museum on the early Soviet Orders of the Red Banner of Labor. Werlich refers briefly to these and provides pictures, all in two pages. Durov's 14 pages discuss all known early versions as issued in the 1920s by the various component republics of the Soviet Union, illustrate most of them, and provide essential and often fascinating historical background. Some award papers corresponding to the orders are also shown. Many of these badges are rare; of those issued by some of the lesser republics as few as 100 or less were awarded, in a number of cases no more than two or three times that number. In 1928 the regional issues ceased, a consolidated all-union version took over, and in due course additional related medals came into being, Parkinson-style.

In *Pamiatniki* No. 1 for 1987 Durov discusses military unit awards, particularly as bestowed at the time of the Fatherland War of 1812-1815. These include banners, standards, ribbons attached to regimental flags, and trumpets - all associated with the Order of St. George. Also included are special regimental commemorative plaques awarded and to be attached to the shako of all troops of the given unit. Geographic titles, citing a particular engagement, and the Guards title &c served as well as unit awards. Durov's 13-page article provides a wealth of background and detail in this field.

Reviewed by Randolph Zander

WHITMORE TOKENS AND MEDALLION ANALYSIS. quarto; pp.240; £20 or \$35.00 postpaid in the U.S.A.

Numismatic researchers are all too familiar with the problems exemplified by the old story of the needle in the haystack. Although they know or suspect that the information they need exists, locating it can involve a laborious and often futile search.

This publication is designed to simplify the quest for the token and medallion specialist. The essence of twenty sales catalogues published by Whitmore and Lickey Coins since 1976 has been distilled into one volume containing eighteen thousand entries. The data not only includes the usual brief description, grade and price of each item, but also gives previously unpublished stock and sale date information.

Most of the items -- roughly 80% Great Britain, the balance foreign -- are priced below the usual minimum for an individual auction entry, and this form of market appraisal is therefore unavailable. Many of the groupings, particularly in the token series, have yet to be comprehensively catalogued, and many more lack recent price guides. Even where they exist, much of the price information in today's catalogues must be at best an educated estimate; here every price is one at which an actual specimen has been sold or offered on the retail market.

Information supplied by Dale Seppa

BACCHUS

R. R. Kutcher, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #1289

Bacchus, the Roman god of wine and drunkards, was the son of Jupiter and of Semele, who was the daughter of Cadmus. He was also known as Liber, and some said he had a fiery birth and that he was brought up by the daughters of Atlas and later had Silenus for his preceptor. He became a celebrated warrior and fought valiantly for Jupiter against the Titans and is said to have made the conquest of India. It was on the return from this conquest that he found Ariadne, whom Theseus had abandoned on the isle of Naxos, and by his warmth made her forget her former lover.

Bacchus is seldom found on Imperial Roman coins other than those of Septimius Severus who had Hercules and Bacchus as his "patrons". Bacchus is generally represented on coins beardless, naked and crowned with vine leaves. He holds in his left hand a "Thyrsus" (double headed spear or lance) and grapes or a wine cup in his right hand. He is usually accompanied by a panther, who licks the drops of wine from the cup. He is often shown with a panther skin over his shoulder or draped around his upper body.



A medallion of Hadrian shows on its reverse Bacchus riding in a cart that is drawn by a panther and a goat. A medallion issued by Antonius Pius has for its reverse a group of merry-makers around Bacchus, who has the panther at his feet. Septimius Severus struck gold, silver and bronze coins with his patrons on their reverses, showing both naked and with the legend "DIS AVSPICIB TR P II COS II P P" (the gods-protectors).

BOOK REVIEWS

Mário Gomes Marques (editor). *PROBLEMS OF MEDIEVAL COINAGE IN THE IBERIAN AREA*. 356pp, black-and-white illustrations, 9½" x 6½", card-bound. Santarém: Instituto Politécnico de Santarém, 1984, £12.50.

This interesting book contains the proceedings of an International Symposium held by the Instituto Politécnico de Santarém, Portugal, on May 6-10, 1984. There were twenty-two contributors from Portugal, Spain, France, Denmark, and the U.S.A. who took part. There is something here for everyone. The titles, together with section headings, will give you some idea of the topics explored.

"Non-Destructive Methods of Chemical Analysis of Coins: Results of Their Use for the Study of Medieval Coins", by João M. Peixoto Cabral 13-47.

(1. Introduction. 2. Non-destructive methods for the analysis of coins. 2.1. Specific gravity methods. 2.2. Activation analysis methods. 2.2.1. Thermal neutron activation analysis. 2.2.2. Fast neutron activation analysis. 2.2.3. High energy photon activation analysis. 2.2.4. Charged particle activation analysis. 2.3. Methods based on an atomic inner-shell ionization analysis. 2.3.1 X-ray fluorescence analysis. 2.3.2. Electron-microprobe analysis. 2.3.3. PIXE analysis. 2.4. Other methods. 2.5. Comparisons of methods of analysis of coins. 3. Results from the use of non-destructive analysis methods of chemical analysis for the study of medieval coins. 3.1. Byzantine coins. 3.2. Islamic coins. 3.3. Coins of the West. There are also included five Appendices.)

"X-Ray Fluorescence Analysis of Copper-Based Coins", by Giles F. Carter and Matthew M. Booth 49-69.

(Instrument parameters; Preparation of coins for analysis; Optimum conditions for analysing ten elements in copper-based coins; Iron; Cobalt; Nickel; Copper; Zinc; Arsenic; Silver; Tin; Antimony; Lead; Calculations; Conclusions.)

"Numerical Taxonomy and Medieval Coinage", by Alan M. Stahl...71-80.

"Particularities of the Study of Hoards and Cumulative Finds of Medieval Coins", by Jorgen Steen Jensen 81-89.

"Numismatic Calculations From Die-Link Statistics", by Giles F. Carter 91-104.

(Die-link statistics; Original number of dies for an issue; Die Lifetimes and the number of anvils; Conclusion.)

"Iberian Systems of Weights in the Middle Ages: Their Role in the Monetary Sphere", by Josep Pellicer i Bru 105-119.

(I. Introduction; Systems of weights; II. The *Quintales* and their partition; III. Metrological antecedents; IV. Monetary inferences.)

"Statutes Governing Coinage in Iberian Kingdoms During the Middle

Ages", by Anna M. Balaguer 121-138.

(Catalonia; Aragon; Leon-Castile; Navarre.)

"The Fisher Equation and Medieval Monetary History", by John Day 139-146.

(M(the money supply); V(the velocity of circulation); P(the price level); T(the volume of transations).)

"Thirteenth Century: The Foundation of the Territorial and Monetary Bases of the Catalan-Aragonese Crown", by M. Crusafonti Sabater 147-171.

(Historical antecedents; Numismatic antecedents; The 13th century and the settlement of a territorial foundation; The evolution of the billon coinage, The issues of Pere I (1196-1213); The process until the creation of the *diner* of Tern; The absorption of coinages of the counties; The fight against the inflow of external coinage; The introduction of the silver *gros*; Gold coins: from al-Andalus to Europe; Conclusion.)

"Frequencies of Appearance of the *Dinheiros* of the First Dynasty (1128-1383)", by Paulo Ferreira de Lemos 173-183.

"The Relative Size of the Issues of the Portuguese *Dinheiros*", by Mário Gomes Marques and Mário M. Gomes Marques 185-192.

"Variations in Portuguese Currency in the Second Half of the Fourteenth Century", by Mário Gomes Marques 193-205.

(Variations in Portuguese currency; Political background of the evolution.)

"The Monetary System of the Catalan-Aragonese Crown During the Second Half of the Fourteenth Century: Unification Prevails Over Innovation", by M. Crusafont i Sabater 207-220.

(The monetary situation on the accession of Pere III; The settlement of a gold coin of European style; The *Flori*; The unification of the silver; The impasse of the billon; Princely counterfeiting; Counterfeiting.)

"The *Real Branco* of D. João I: The Approximate Number of Coins Struck", by Mário Gomes Marques, Teresa Gomes Marques and Margarida C. da Silva 221-229.

(Numismatic classification; Material and methods; Results and discussion; Appendix I.)

"The Silver Content of the Reais Brancos of Dom João I of Portugal", by M. Fátima D. Araújo, João M. Peixoto Cabral and Mário Gomes Marques 231-242.

(1. Introduction; 2. Materials and methods; 3. Results and discussion; Conclusions; Appendix I.)

"The Fall of a Myth: The Copper Coin of Dom João I With Arabic Inscription", by Nuno Goncalves 243-248.

(Description of the coins; Discussion.)

"A Find of Coins and Dies. 'Reais Pretos' Turned into 'Blanks' For Later Striking?", by Mário de Castro Hipolito 249-255

(1. Find circumstances; 2. Find contents, summary reference to some pieces; 3. Description of the obliterated pieces; 4. Hypothetical meaning of the find.)

"The Metrology and Dating of the *Ceitis*", by Francisco Mendes Magro 257-274.

(Metrology; Chronology; Conclusion. There are also included 1 Chart, 2 Tables, and 2 Appendices.)

"For a Better Knowledge of the Florin and of its Role in the Economy of the Catalan-Aragonese Crown" by Mercedes Rueda Sabater 275-282.

"The Money Among the Mozarabs of Portuguese Territory. Data Obtained From the 'Livro Preto' of the See of Coimbra", by António Losa 283-294.

(The *Moio* and the *Quinal*; The *Solido*; The *Morabitino*; Other "moneys".)

"The Islamic Coins in the Portuguese Territory", by José Rodriques Marinho 295-305.

"The Influence of the Moslem Coinages Upon the Monetary Systems of the Medieval Iberian Kingdoms", by Anna M. Baluguer 307-334.

(Catalan counties; The period of the *marcus*; From the Valencian gold to the *Mazmudina*; Imitation of Moslem coins during the 13th and 14th centuries; The Gold Coinages in the Kingdom of Aragon; The problem of the 'Oventensis Moneta'; Kingdom of Castille; Kingdom of Leon; Kingdom of Portugal.)

"The *Morabitino* of Braga", by J. Ferraro Vaz 335-340.

"An Interesting Forgery: The *Round Visor Barbuda*", by Mário Gomes Marques 341-351.

(Historical background; The *Barbuda*; The forgeries; Discussion.)

Some of the plates leave much to be desired and the quality is uneven, nevertheless, the book deserves to be on your shelves if you collect medieval Iberia, or even if you are interested in the application of certain techniques to your own area of interest. We recommend this book to you.

Reviewed by Frere Nitouche

TERINA, by R. Ross Hollaway and G. Kenneth Jenkins, 1983. 71pp, 24 plates, 27½cms. x 19cms., linen cover.

This book is not a corpus, as the term is used by present-day numismatists; it is, as the authors state in the introduction, "a repertoire of one of the most splendid series of Greek coins." The authors explain that "the first extensive die study of a Greek coinage" was published in 1906 by Kurt Regling on the staters of Terina (1), but

that Regling's work has "naturally been unavailable for many years." They add that their book "is not intended to replace Regling, but rather to make our knowledge of Terina more easily and more widely available."

The dies and die combinations known to Regling as well as five more discovered since 1906 - a total of 68 - have been presented in eleven brilliant plates of natural-size illustrations and thirteen plates of enlargements. The photography is excellent. The coins themselves, and not casts, have been photographed. The quality of the printing job and the paper used make the book a collector's item in its own right. The publishers, Edizioni Arte e Moneta, of Bellinzona, Switzerland, should be congratulated.

To complete the 'repertoire', in addition to the staters, the authors have added the fractions and bronzes of the series. It is to be lamented that the book is not a corpus of all available coins. The weights of the coins are not given. The only mention of weights will be found on page 20, as follows: "The coinage of Terina follows the south Italian standard, the stater weighing 7.6 grams." This is not a statement of much use to the expert. By giving the reference of where the coin illustrated is kept, the authors probably assume that anyone with more than superficial interest in the series can find the coins and study them further.

There are coins of magnificent style in the Terina series, as beautiful as the best struck by the ancient Greeks. The series is, however, limited in numbers, and many of the coins are found in less than fine condition. The Nikes of the reverses are comparable to the best of Elis, but they are often off-center, even in the finest specimens. Dies were used until they were worn out - see, for instance, the obverse of nos. 5, 24, 34, 42 and 54 of the plates, probably the best available. Take the Sylloge of the American Numismatic Society (2). It lists 54 staters of Terina, but few of them can be said to be in brilliant condition. On the other hand, there were 14 fine staters in the Lockett sale (3). A stater of Terina in fine condition may be a delight to the *connoisseur*, but even a good, representative, one-sided piece can be an elusive item for the collector of limited means.

In closing, the reviewer must repeat that the book is not a corpus. The corpus of Terina still awaits more thorough and painstaking work.

- (1) K. Regling. 66 Programm zum Winckelmannsfeste der Archaeologischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin, 1906.
- (2) American Numismatic Society, S.N.G., Part 3, nos. 801 to 854.
- (3) Sale catalogue of the Lockett collection, Greek Part I, nos. 545 to 558.

Reviewed by Leopold Cancio

THE COINS AND BANKNOTES OF FINLAND. Tuukka Talvio. Pub. by the Bank of Finland, Helsinki 1987. 143pp, illustrated mainly in color. 8½" x 10¼", hardbound.

This elegant book, by a senior numismatic curator at the Finnish

National Museum, presents a history of the background and development of the coins and banknotes used in Finland from the time the land became a grand duchy under the Tsar in 1808 (an introductory chapter reviews the pre-Russian period).

The first half of the book deals with the Russian-related phase, the second part with the independent period. A concluding chapter deals with the generally rare private notes of the 19th century.

The book covers every element that could interest the numismatist except data on rarity, but these are handily treated in the ordinary commercial catalogues. It carries the reader through the intriguing history of the development of the currency under the constantly changing interaction of Finnish, Swedish and Russian customs and influence. Fiscal authorities, medallists, artists, mints and printers are identified, and their roles and participation described. The book highlights numbers of obscure but interesting events and projects - e.g. early 19th-century plans for a separate Finnish coins, or the search in the 1860s for the suitable set of names for the units of the eventual Finnish coinage.

This is the sort of book that appeals to the "three-dimensional" collector - the man who wants to understand as much as possible about the whys and wherefores of his subject. It makes capital reading for the cultivated flâneur as well. And it serves as a sure and clean guide for the specialist. It is handsomely gotten up, clearly organized, and stunningly illustrated.

Reviewed by Ran Zander

Ölçer, Cüneyt. *OTTOMAN COINAGE DURING THE REIGNS OF SULTAN MEHMED REŞAD AND SULTAN MEHMED VAHDEDDIN*. 112 + 40 pp. English text with 10 tables of mintage figures for all coins and 93 coin photographs. 6½" x 9½", soft covers. Istanbul 1987. \$20.00 (postage 60¢) from Numismata Orientalia, P. O. Box 212, Tenafly, New Jersey 07670.

Mr. Ölçer completed his final study of the coins of the last six sultans sooner than anticipated. The format and organization is similar to the last volume (number eleven in the series - see *NI BULLETIN* for June, 1987).

This twelfth volume in his fine series covers the coins struck in the names of the two sultans who ruled from April 27, 1909 until November 1, 1922, when Mehmed Vahdeddin was deposed, the last sultan of the Ottoman dynasty which had lasted six hundred and forty-one years.

The documents concerning the striking of the coins are examined in detail and some are printed in facsimile, the noteworthy one being the *irade* of May 1911 discovered in 1979 by Prof. Stanford J. Shaw when doing research in the Ottoman archives in Istanbul. This document has provided us with the mintage figures of the various "city" coins struck to commemorate the visits made by Mehmed Reşad to Bursa and Edirne and later to Manastir, Kosova and Selanik. They were financed by the Sultan's personal treasury rather than from the treasury at the Mint. The coin photographs are printed on superior paper (pages 67-112) which

forms the catalogue of all types and regnal year issues known, documented by reference to important public and private collections. The coins of Mehmed Resad are from the Constantinople and Egypt mints (including the city coins with their place names) struck in bronze, nickel, silver and gold (with the *ziynets*); and the coins of Mehmed Vahdeddin during this four years reign are from the Constantinople mint.

The author proudly reprints the introduction which was contained in his first book of the series published in 1966 which dealt with the silver coins of the last six sultans. It started a collecting vogue in his country which has since grown enormously resulting in the rescue of many of the demonetized and unique coins from the melting pot.

The latest edition of *Standard Catalog of World Coins*, 1988, by Krause and Mishler, does not give the mintage figures of the gold coins, which this new book does, and collectors will be interested in having it for their library.

Reviewed by Kenneth M. MacKenzie

Daniel M. Friedenberg. *MEDIEVAL JEWISH SEALS FROM EUROPE*. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1987. Hard-cover, 10¼" x 7¼", 400pp, boxed.

Daniel M. Friedenberg, for many years the curator of coins and medals at the Jewish Museum in New York, is a Fellow of the American Numismatic Society and author of several studies of Jewish minters and medallists. He has had a long-time interest in Jewish life of the Medieval and Renaissance periods and is a collector as well as a student of Judaica.

This book, an effort with which the author has been engaged for over a decade, has required him to canvass every significant archive, library, and museum in western and central Europe. The happy result has been this extraordinary study. The Contents spell out just how useful this book will be to the student of medieval Jewish seals. They are as follows: Illustrations (more than 140 with 8 maps); Acknowledgements; System of Transliteration; The Seal in the Middle Ages; Jewish Symbols and Legends on Medieval Seals; The Heraldic Shield on Jewish Seals; The Jew as Moneylender, followed by England, France, Christian Spain, Southern Spain or Sicily, The Holy Roman Empire, Hungary, Italy, and Miscellanea, which deal with such topics as Personal Seals, Official Seals, Apocrypha and Falsely Dated "Medieval" Seals, Community Seals, Passover Marking Seals, plus a short section dealing with Islamic Seals. A Bibliography of nine pages plus an Index complete the book.

To use a phrase from one of the seals, "May his Rock and his redeemer guard him and let him live" for another century to produce more magnificent works such as this book which I strongly recommend.

Reviewed by R. J. Hébert

MEMBER NOTICE PAGE

John Pieratt, 2635 S. Hydraulic, #32C, Wichita, Kansas 67216: WANTED TO BUY. 1 to 9 volumes 1973, etc. *FRAUD AND CORRUPTION IN MANAGEMENT OF MILITARY CLUB SYSTEMS. ILLEGAL CURRENCY MANIPULATIONS AFFECTING SOUTH VIETNAM.* (Illegal military payment certificates, mess hall chits, slot machine club tokens.) Hearings before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations, U.S. Senate, 93rd Congress. Government Printing Office Stock No. 5270-01879. This publication tells the whole rotten story of MPC, Chits, Club Tokens, some of which were stolen off bodies before put in body bags and sent back to the U.S. Any condition. State price.

Scott E. Cordry, P. O. Box 9828, San Diego, Calif. 92109: WANTED - OTTOMAN TURKISH BANKNOTES FOR MY COLLECTION: Pick 2c, 2e, 3c (1295), 4a, 5a and Pick 12 Taufing signature, 14 Taufing, 21 Pritsch and 22 Taufing. Any help greatly appreciated!.

B. F. Brekke, Box 304, Chapala, Jal. MEXICO: Specialised collector of Russian copper coins 1700-1917 is interested in receiving list or auction catalogues containing larger groups or especially rare specimens.

ATTRIBUTION SERVICE: The NI Attribution Committee will accept from NI members only, any numismatic items, whether paper, metal, or whatever, for attribution. We must limit the items to a TOTAL OF SIX (6) MAXIMUM. The cost is just advance payment of return postage, including sufficient for insurance or registration, if desired. Send to: NI Attribution Committee, P. O. Box 2057, Saugatuck Station, Westport, Conn. 06880, USA.

TRAJAN DECIUS



C. Messius Quintus Traianus Decius (A.D. 249-251), commonly called Trajan Decius, was the first to coin a double sestertius with a radiate bust. The coin is actually only a little heavier than the sestertii of the early emperors.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)